

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Currently amended) A method for identifying a compound that modulates angiogenesis, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) contacting the compound with an angiogenesis polypeptide comprising selected from the group consisting of an Axl polypeptide, tubulin-cofactor D, transglutaminase 2, cytosine deaminase, peptidase M41 (paraplegin), CD13 aminopeptidase, PRK-1, zip kinase, Gas6, SRm160, non-muscle myosin heavy chain, calmodulin 2, novel symporter, novel semaphorin, novel zinc finger helicase (FLJ22611), plexin A2, deoxyxeytidylate deaminase, and a novel sugar transporter wherein the Axl polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence with greater than 90% identity to SEQ ID NO:4 and wherein the angiogenesis polypeptide has kinase activity; and

(ii) determining the functional effect of the compound upon the angiogenesis polypeptide.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the functional effect is determined in vitro.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the functional effect is a physical effect.

4. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the functional effect is determined by measuring ligand binding to the polypeptide.

5. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the functional effect is a chemical effect.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the polypeptide is expressed in a eukaryotic host cell.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein the functional effect is a physical effect.

8. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the functional effect is determined by measuring ligand binding to the polypeptide.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the functional effect is a chemical or phenotypic effect.

10. (Original) The method of claim 10, wherein the polypeptide is expressed in a eukaryotic host cell.

11. (Original) The method of claim 10, wherein the host cell is an endothelial cell.

12. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein the functional effect is determined by measuring  $\alpha\beta3$  expression or haptotaxis.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein modulation is inhibition of angiogenesis.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the polypeptide is recombinant.

15. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is an antibody.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is an antisense molecule.

17. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is an RNAi molecule.

18. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is a small organic molecule.

19. (Currently amended) [A] ~~The method of claim 1 further for identifying a compound that modulates angiogenesis, the method~~ comprising the steps step of:

(i) ~~contacting the compound with an angiogenesis polypeptide selected from the group consisting of Axl, tubulin cofactor D, transglutaminase 2, cytosine deaminase, peptidase M41 (paraplegin), CD13 aminopeptidase, PRK-1, zip kinase, Gas6, SRm160, non-muscle myosin heavy chain, calmodulin 2, novel symporter, novel semaphorin, novel zinc finger helicase (FLJ22611), plexin-A2, deoxycytidylate deaminase, and a novel sugar transporter;~~

(ii) ~~determining the physical effect of the compound upon the target polypeptide or fragment thereof or inactive variant thereof; and~~

(iii) determining the chemical or phenotypic effect of the compound upon a cell comprising the ~~target~~ angiogenesis polypeptide or fragment thereof ~~or inactive variant thereof,~~ thereby identifying a compound that modulates ~~cell cycle arrest~~ angiogenesis.

20-26. (Cancelled)

27. (Currently amended) A method for identifying a compound that modulates tumorigenesis, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) contacting the compound with an Axl polypeptide, wherein the Axl polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence with greater than 90% identity to SEQ ID NO:4 and wherein the Axl polypeptide has kinase activity; and

(ii) determining the functional effect of the compound upon the Axl polypeptide.

28. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the functional effect is determined in vitro.

29. (Original) The method of claim 28, wherein the functional effect is a physical effect.

30. (Original) The method of claim 28, wherein the functional effect is determined by measuring ligand binding to the polypeptide.

31. (Original) The method of claim 28, wherein the functional effect is a chemical effect.

32. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the polypeptide is expressed in a eukaryotic host cell.

33. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the functional effect is a physical effect.

34. (Original) The method of claim 33, wherein the functional effect is determined by measuring ligand binding to the polypeptide.

35. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the functional effect is a chemical or phenotypic effect.

36. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the polypeptide is expressed in a eukaryotic host cell.

37. (Original) The method of claim 35, wherein the host cell is a cancer cell.

38. (Original) The method of claim 37, wherein the functional effect is determined by measuring tumor growth in vivo.

39. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein modulation is inhibition of tumorigenesis.

40. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the polypeptide is recombinant.

41. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the compound is an antibody.

42 . (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the compound is an antisense molecule.

43 . (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the compound is an RNAi molecule.

44 . (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the compound is a small organic molecule.

45 . (Currently amended) [A] ~~The method for identifying a compound that modulates tumorigenesis, the method of claim 27, further comprising the steps~~ step of:  
(i) ~~contacting the compound with an Axl polypeptide;~~  
(ii) ~~determining the physical effect of the compound upon the Axl polypeptide or fragment thereof or inactive variant thereof; and~~  
(iii) determining the chemical or phenotypic effect of the compound upon a cell comprising the Axl polypeptide or fragment thereof ~~or inactive variant thereof~~, thereby identifying a compound that modulates tumorigenesis.

46-52. (Cancelled)

53. (New) The method of claim 1 or 27, wherein the Axl polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence with greater than 95% identity to SEQ ID NO:4.

54. (New) The method of claim 53, wherein the Axl polypeptide comprises SEQ ID NO:4.